

Proposed Federal Capital Improvements *Program*

N a t i o n a l C a p i t a l R e g i o n



National Capital Planning Commission

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OVERVIEW

As the central planning agency for the federal government, the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) is responsible for planning the orderly development of the federal establishment in the National Capital Region. These responsibilities include the annual preparation of the multi-year Federal Capital Improvements Program (FCIP). The FCIP contains the public works projects proposed by federal departments and agencies in the National Capital Region over the next six-year period between 2002-2007 that are recommended by the National Capital Planning Commission. The adopted program contains the Commission's recommendations to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and provides Congress and participating federal departments/agencies a context for budget analysis of federal capital investments over the next six years.

Preparation of the FCIP requires the cooperation and assistance of participating federal departments/agencies in submitting their multi-year capital improvements program and capital budget requests to the Commission. These submissions are reviewed by NCPC staff and other appropriate federal agencies to coordinate federal interests.

The basic purpose of the FCIP is to identify all proposed federal construction and land acquisition projects within the region for the next six years and to coordinate and evaluate them with various federal plans and policies.

More specifically the role and function of the program is to help implement:

1. *Extending the Legacy: Planning America's Capital for the 21st Century.*
2. Federal Elements of the *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital.*
3. Long-range system plans and programs.
4. Master plans and strategic plans for federal facilities and installations.

The FCIP, Fiscal Years 2002-2007, includes a combined total of 204 projects at an estimated cost of \$8.3 billion. A total of 171 projects are proposed for federal funding at an estimated cost of \$8.1 billion. Thirty of these projects (18 percent) are new. The remaining 33 projects are proposed for private funding at an estimated cost of \$116 million. This FCIP represents a \$2.7 billion increase when compared to last years Fiscal Years 2001-2005 program, which had 168 projects at an estimated cost of \$5.4 billion.

Among the major jurisdictions, the District of Columbia has 64 projects costing \$2.9 billion, or 36 percent of the program; Maryland has 84 projects costing \$2.7 billion, or 33 percent of the program; Virginia has 22 projects costing \$688 million, or 8 percent of the program; and one project in multi-jurisdictions will cost \$1,881 billion, or 23 percent of the program. The largest amount of funds has been programmed by the General Services Administration (nearly \$2.2 billion, or 32 percent); the Department of Transportation (\$2.1 billion, or 27 percent); and the Department of Health and Human Services (\$1.4 billion, or 17 percent).

Overall, the FCIP provides a useful means for coordinating proposed federal projects with state and local governments in the region at the earliest possible time. Also, it is a means to identify potential adverse impacts or planning problems at a sufficiently early stage to identify alternatives to meet federal development and facility needs.

In order to better understand the basis for the preparation of the FCIP, the next sections provide background on:

- Capital Improvement Definition and Preparation Process
- Office of Management and Budget Review
- Conformance with the President's FY 2002 Budget
- Legal Authority
- Role and Function of the Program

Capital Improvement Definition and Preparation Process

A capital improvement is defined as a non-recurring expenditure or any expenditure for physical improvements, including costs for acquisition of existing buildings, land or interests in land; construction of new buildings or other structures, including additions and major alterations; construction of streets and highways or utility lines; fixed equipment; landscaping; and similar expenditures.

Unlike state and local capital improvements, federal capital improvement expenditures can be (1) funds appropriated by Congress; (2) non-appropriated federal funds generated from sources, such as retail sales at United States postal facilities, military stores, and officers' clubs; (3) funds generated by the private sector for construction on federal property; or construction on private land provided the new structure is for occupancy and eventual ownership by the federal government.

Recommendations in the FCIP are based on the *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital* and other planning policies that have been approved by the Commission. These include approved systems plans for agencies with multiple installations and facilities, master plans, and site and/or building plans. The program also contains a listing of projects carried out with funds not appropriated by Congress, and projects that are recommended for consideration by various agencies in the preparation of future programs.

During preparation of the FCIP and prior to adoption by the Commission, the document is referred to federal departments and agencies, state and local governments, and interested organizations and citizens for their review and comments. This provides these affected agencies, government organizations, and citizens with the opportunity to become informed about federal projects early in the planning process and to better coordinate development proposed in the region during the next six years. In addition, state and local governments submit their capital improvements program to NCPC to coordinate federal interests and to determine if any projects impact federal capital projects. Such coordination will help address concerns that may be raised regarding a project at the earliest possible time, avoid delays at the time of formal review, and result in overall improvements in the regional economy.

The Office of Management and Budget Review

The FCIP recommendations are reviewed annually by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and with federal departments and agencies to provide an established means for coordinating development activities within the six-year period. The FCIP has also functioned as a planning advisory service to OMB—it assists that office in making budgetary decisions about proposed projects.

OMB has been particularly interested in receiving the program in advance of submissions of annual capital budget proposals to provide a planning context for budget analyses. OMB also uses the FCIP to compare projects in the program with actual federal departments' and agencies' capital budget submissions to determine consistency between recommended projects in the budget. The first year of the program represents the capital outlay requests contained in the President's FY 2002 federal budget transmitted to the Congress in early 2001. Projects scheduled in the second to sixth year involve extended funding, or are new projects that will be rescheduled year-by-year until they are ready for funding consideration and included in the first year of the FCIP.

Conformance with the President's FY 2002 Budget

Projects contained in the program were initially submitted in late summer of 2000 by federal departments and agencies in the National Capital Region. At that time, the proposed FY 2002 Capital Budget projects were reviewed by the Commission in conjunction with OMB Circular A-11, and those recommended favorably by the Commission are included in this program. Chart 1 on the following page outlines the FCIP process.

In February of each year a staff draft of the program recommendation is referred to the liaison representatives of affected departments and agencies for verification of project costs and scheduling.

Legal Authority

Preparation of the FCIP is pursuant to Section 7(a) of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, which requires that the Commission annually review and recommend a six-year program of federal public works projects for the National Capital Region. In addition, Section 12.4(b) of the OMB Circular No. A-11 provides that "estimates for construction of public works in the National Capital area will be submitted only after the agency has consulted with the National Capital Planning Commission in the preparation of plans and programs."

Role and Function

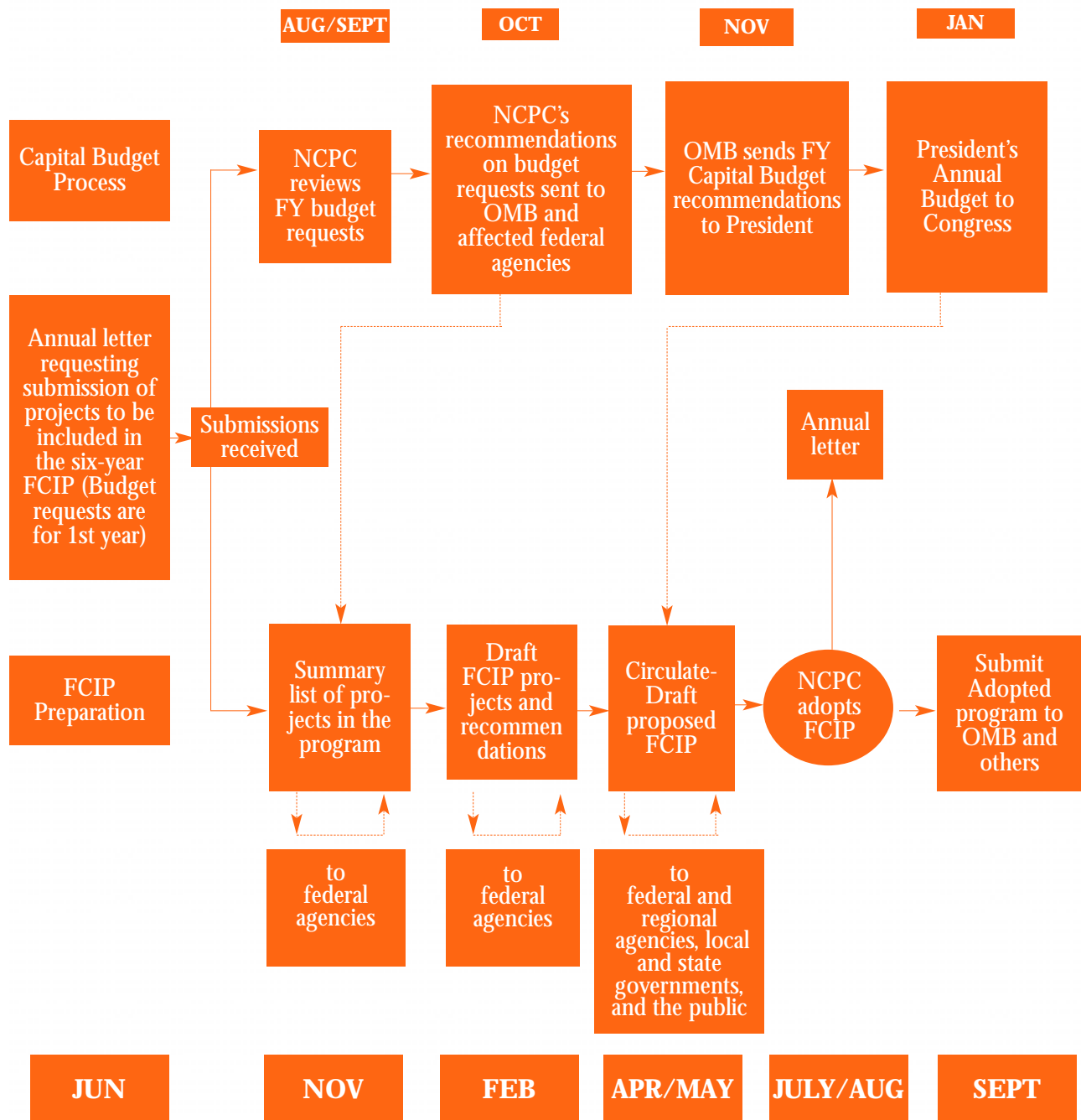
One of the principal roles of the FCIP is to ensure that proposed developments conform with and implement policies in the *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital*. The Federal Elements include:

1. Federal Goals for the National Capital
2. Federal Facilities
3. Federal Employment
4. Foreign Missions and International Organizations
5. Parks, Open Space, and Natural Features
6. Visitors to the National Capital
7. Federal Environment
8. Preservation and Historic Features

Another function of the FCIP is to coordinate individual proposed projects with long-range systems plans. Examples include the U.S. Postal Facilities System Plan for the National Capital Region, and approved master plans and site and building plans for federal installations or single facilities. The FCIP functions as a vital first step in the implementation of these plans.

For the past 24 years, the FCIP has served an important coordinating role for participating agencies. This has been a contributing factor in the orderly growth of the federal establishment in the National Capital Region.

CHART 1. Major steps in preparing the Federal Capital Improvements Program



BACKGROUND

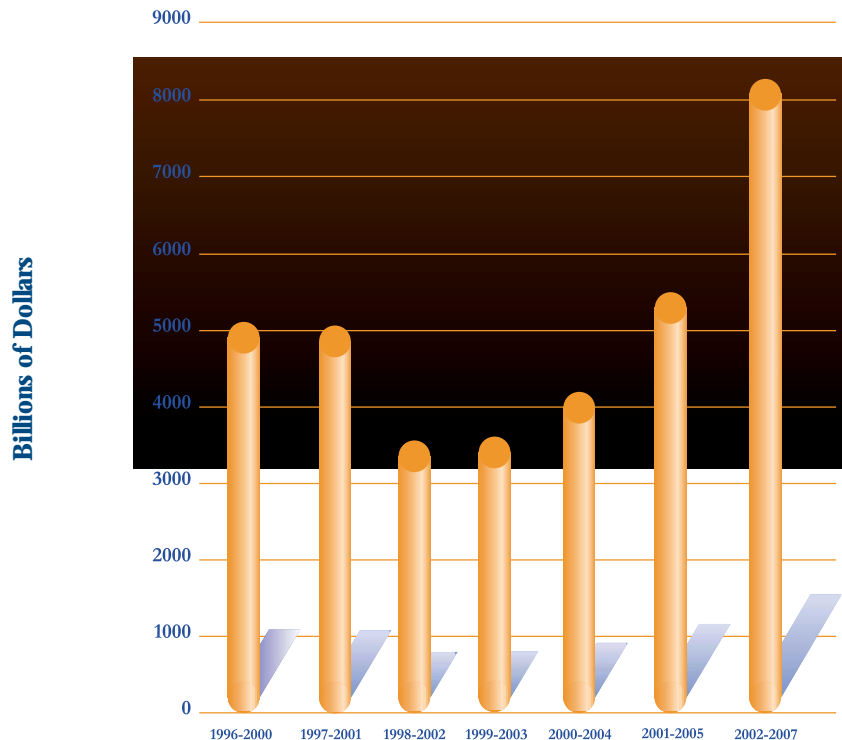
The Background section contains data evaluated in the preparation of the program. It provides: (A) Trends in the Federal Capital Improvements Programs (FCIP); (B) Criteria for Evaluating Proposed FCIP Projects; (C) Status of Project Funding; and (D) Type of Projects and Probable Impacts, including total project costs, estimated changes in employment, and changes in water consumption and waste-water output.

A. Trends in the Federal Capital Improvements Program

Total costs of projects in the FCIP between FYs 1996-2000 and 2002-2007

Chart 2 shows that FCIP costs between Fys1996-2000 and Fys1997-2001 remained steady at approximately \$5 billion. Costs began to decrease to \$3.5 between Fys 1998-2002 and Fys 1999-2003. In FYs 2000-2004 and FYs 2001-2005, FCIP costs increased and ranged from \$4.2 to \$5.5 billion. The FCIP, FYs 2002-2007 has an estimated total project cost of \$8.1 billion which represents a \$2.7 billion increase over the previous program FCIP, FYs 2001-2005.

Chart 2. Comparison of Federal Capital Improvement Programs

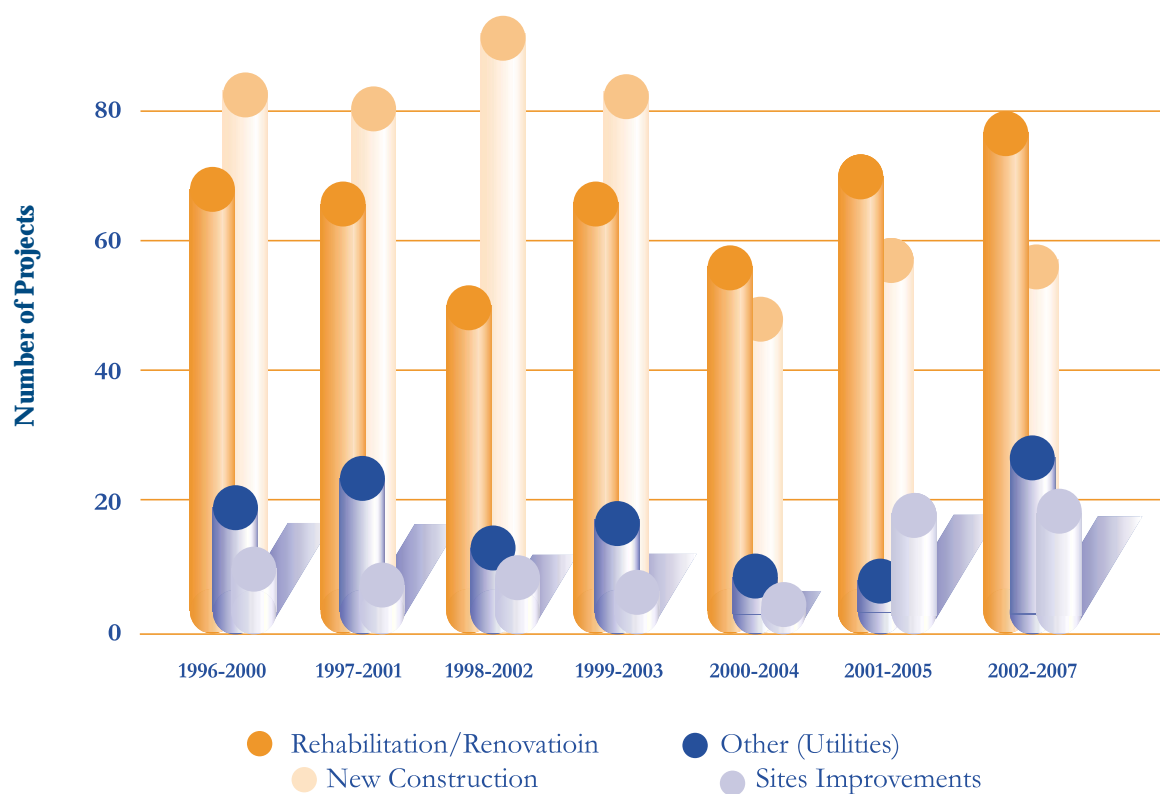


Number of Projects by development type between FYs 1996-2000 and FYs 2002-2007

Chart 3 shows that the number of projects between Fiscal Years 1996-2000 and FYs 1999-2003, new construction represented the largest category of projects. However, rehabilitation/renovation projects had the largest share of projects in Fiscal Years 2000-2004, and FYs 2002-2007. Other (Utilities) and site improvement projects shared much smaller portions of the FCIP during this period.

Also, similar to FY 2000 the FCIP, FYs 2002-2007 shows that rehabilitation/renovation projects had the largest share of projects (44 percent), followed by new construction (33 percent).

Chart 3. Comparison of Types of Projects



B. Criteria for Evaluating Proposed FCIP Projects: Conformance with the Comprehensive Plan, Master Plans and Strategic Plans, and Extending the Legacy

Proposed projects submitted to the Commission by federal agencies for inclusion in the Federal Capital Improvements Program (FCIP), FYs 2002-2007, are evaluated primarily for conformance with the Comprehensive Plan, Master Plans, Strategic Plans, and the Legacy Plan. This is an important evaluation stage which sets the basis for preparing and recommending proposed projects in the FCIP. The success of the FCIP process and meeting the demands of the schedule deadlines, to a large extent, depends on the cooperation and assistance of all the participating federal agencies. Where applicable, comments are provided to explain and describe whether projects are consistent with specific plans and policies.

The *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital* consists of Federal Elements that have been adopted by the Commission. In the context of the federal establishment and matters of federal interest in the National Capital Region these Federal Elements include such topics as federal employment, office space, and open space and natural features. Although a majority of proposed projects submitted in the present program conforms to the Comprehensive Plan, some projects may be inconsistent with the plans policies, such as the policy related to the 60/40 ratio for employment in the National Capital Region. The 60/40 ratio for federal employment is a policy that balances approximately 60 percent of federal employees in the District of Columbia and 40 percent elsewhere in the region.

Historically, the Commission has reviewed proposed projects for consistency with approved agency Master Plans and agency-wide systems plans. Although most federal agencies are actively involved in preparing their master plans, the Commission will be encouraging other agencies to initiate and complete outdated master plans and systems plans. The FCIP process maintains an active status of agency master plans and notes that several master plans are more than five years out-of-date. Keeping master plans relevant will help the Commission evaluate proposed projects by providing a long-range planning context for the proposed FCIP projects. It has been the policy of the Commission that federal agencies and departments assess the status of their master plans every five years to ensure that they reflect current conditions. As an additional tool, the Commission will also be reviewing proposed projects in future FCIP years for consistency with agency strategic plans and the Commission's own Legacy Plan.

Since the successful completion of the Commission's Legacy Plan, proposed projects have also been assessed to determine consistency with the future vision of the National Capital. The Commission encourages all federal departments and agencies to adhere to the concepts contained in the Legacy Plan as they prepare proposals for development within the Monumental Core. The plan provides alternatives to preserve and enhance Washington's Monumental Core, from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington Cemetery and from the White House to the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. Many proposed projects, such as improvements and restorations to the Georgetown Waterfront Wall, the Navy Museum, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, Bolling Air Force Base, and waterfront restorations are examples of projects that are extending the vision of the Legacy Plan. The Commission will be encouraging other federal agencies to apply the Legacy vision to their future FCIP projects.

C. Status of Funding for FY 2001 Projects

A detailed review was made of the FY 2001 appropriations by the 106th Congress, 2nd Session, to identify the capital improvements projects that are contained in the approved budgets of federal agencies in the National Capital Region. This review provided information regarding the status of funding of FY 2001 projects, specifically those projects which the Commission previously reviewed and recommended for the first year of the FYs 2001-2005 Federal Capital Improvements Program, adopted on August 3, 2000. In addition, this review identified those projects that were not funded and have been rescheduled to a later year or dropped from further consideration. The following is a summary of findings from this review.

Number of Projects and Funding

Of the 65 projects submitted, 52 projects (80 percent) were funded. Three additional projects were funded in FY 2001 that were not initially submitted to the Commission in conjunction with its review of the FCIP, FYs 2001-2005. This resulted in a net total of 55 projects that were funded in FY 2001.

Approximately \$1.1 billion was appropriated in FY 2001 for 55 projects in the region. This total was distributed as follows: \$452 million (41 percent) for projects in the District of Columbia; \$244 million (22 percent) for projects in Maryland; \$122 million (11 percent) for projects in Virginia; and \$283 million (26 percent) for projects in multi-jurisdictions.

D. Type of Projects and Probable Impacts

Identification of the type of projects in the program provides clarification regarding the program's characteristics. For example, 56 of the total number of projects in the program involve new building construction. It is also important to know where the various types of improvements will be carried out in the region. These two characteristics of the program will be described in this section.

Some of the projects in the program involve the acquisition of land, as indicated in the description of the project, in addition to development on the site. Examples of these activities or projects include, among others, sites for postal facilities. For certain projects, estimates for land acquisition and development are submitted as a combined amount; therefore, it is not feasible to determine the total for land acquisition alone.

Development Classification

There are four development classifications for projects in the program: New Construction; Rehabilitation/Renovation; Site Improvements; and Other projects, such as installation of utilities and the purchase of existing buildings. New Construction has three sub-classifications and Site Improvements has two sub-classifications.

Table 1 shows the number of projects in the program and their enumeration by major jurisdictions in the region, according to each development classification and sub-classification. This table indicates that 33 percent of the projects in the program are New Construction projects; approximately 44 percent are Rehabilitation/Renovation projects; and the remaining 23 percent are apportioned between Site Improvement and Other (e.g., utility, building purchase) projects.

Table 1. Number of Projects by Major Jurisdiction

Development Classification	DC	MD	VA	NCR	Total	Percent of Total
New Construction						
Office Building	0	0	0	0		
Special Purpose	8	32	10	1		
Residential	2	2	1	0		
Subtotal	10	34	11	1	56	33.0
Rehabilitation/Renovation	44	24	8	0	76	44.0
Site Improvements						
Land	2	5	3	0		
Hard Surfaces	5	2	0	0		
Subtotal	7	7	3	0	17	10.0
Other						
Utilities, etc.	3	19	0	0		
Subtotal	3	19	0	0	22	13.0
Total	64	84	22	1	171	100.0

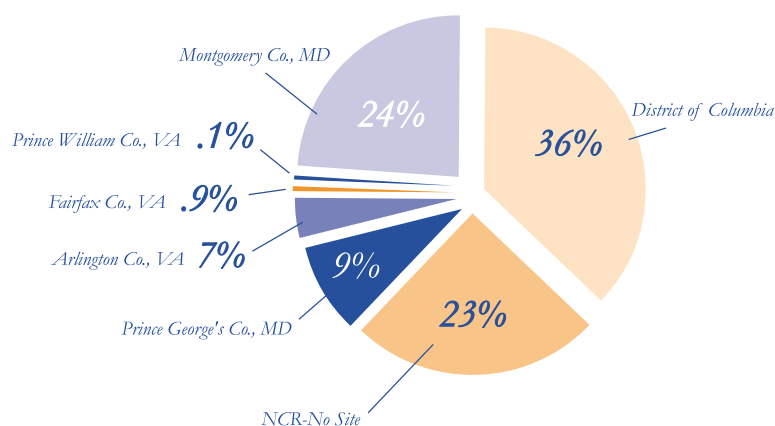
The projected costs of development by development classification for each of the jurisdictions in the region total \$8,147,333,000 and are listed on Table 2. The approximate distribution of expenditure is as follows: \$2.9 billion (36 percent) for projects located in the District of Columbia; \$2.7 billion (33 percent) for projects in Maryland; \$688 million (8 percent) for projects in Virginia; and \$1.9 billion (23 percent) for one project located in multi-jurisdictions.

In previous FCIP's the emphasis was on rehabilitation/renovation rather than new construction. In this current program, total dollar amounts are equal for both rehabilitation/renovation and new construction at \$3.7 billion each. The remaining \$739 million is for Other (utilities) and Site Improvements. The number of projects by type of development still shows rehabilitation/renovation with the largest share with 76 projects or 44 percent followed by new construction with 56 projects or 33 percent and other (utilities) and site improvements represents the remaining 39 projects or 23 percent of the program.

Table 2. Cost Estimates for Each Type of Development by Jurisdiction (000 of Dollars)

Jurisdiction	New Construction	Rehabilitation/ Renovation	Site Improvements	Other	Total	Percent of Total Region
District of Columbia	144,735	2,460,271	292,575	18,350	2,915,931	36.0
Maryland						
Montgomery County	1,242,475	511,900	26,000	184,050	1,964,425	
Pr. George's County	276,156	245,379	19,648	156,769	697,952	
Subtotal	1,518,631	757,279	45,648	340,819	2,662,377	33.0
Virginia						
Arlington County	113,970	466,042	8,500	-0-	588,512	
Fairfax County	33,970	24,750	33,000	-0-	91,720	
Pr. William County	7,603	-0-	-0-	-0-	7,603	
Subtotal	155,543	490,792	41,500	-0-	687,835	8.0
NCR—No Sites	1,881,190	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,881,190	23.0
Total Region	3,700,099	3,708,342	379,723	359,169	8,147,333	100.0

Chart 4. General distribution of budget estimates within the region



Background

Probable Impacts

Some of the impacts that projects in the program may have on the region and on jurisdictions within the region include: potential economic benefits resulting from expenditures for development; possible changes in employment; and changes in water consumption and waste-water output. The following is a brief description of these impacts.

Economic

Budget estimates provide some measure of the anticipated expenditures of funds for land acquisition and development in the various jurisdictions within the National Capital Region. It is anticipated that most, if not all, of these expenditures will benefit the local economy of this region. If all of the 171 recommended projects in the program were approved, approximately \$8,147,333,000 would be introduced into the economies of several jurisdictions in the region and would provide economic benefits—both for the direct expenditures for labor and materials and for indirect benefits for supportive goods and services.

Employment

Table 3 shows new employment and transfer of employment between major jurisdictions in the National Capital Region resulting from projects in the program.

Based upon information provided by federal departments and agencies, it is projected that there would be at least 53 newly hired federal employees in the region if all the projects in the program were funded and developed as planned. Approximately 33 new employees would be located in the District of Columbia; 20 employees, would be located in Maryland.. The District would have a net loss of 145 employees to be transferred to FDA's White Oak site in Maryland. Maryland will have a net gain of 432 transferred employees (145 from DC, 9 from VA, and 288 from outside the NCR) to the FDA White Oak site.

Table 3. Changes in Employment by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Newly Hired	Net Transfer
District of Columbia	33	-145
Maryland		
Montgomery County	20	
Subtotal	20	+432
Total Region	53	

1. These numbers represent employees transferred into each major jurisdiction from other major jurisdictions (DC, MD, VA) in the NCR or from outside the NCR, minus employees transferred out of each major jurisdiction or out of the NCR. At this time, a number of agencies were unable to provide accurate and/or complete information about employment transfers associated with many projects. The "Transfer" figures, therefore, represent the best currently available information for each jurisdiction.

Water Consumption and Wastewater Output

Although estimated water consumption and wastewater discharge information has been provided by sponsoring agencies for a small number of projects in the program, the estimated water consumption and wastewater output in the region resulting from most of the projects in the program were calculated primarily from

the number of newly hired employees associated with these projects. These tabulations, by jurisdiction, are provided on Table 4. In the case of water consumption, the number of additional employees is multiplied by 40 to determine the amount of water consumed in gallons per day. For wastewater output, the figure on water consumed is reduced by 10 percent.

Since employment data has not been provided for all projects in the program, the water and wastewater calculations are incomplete and do not represent total impacts on these utilities from all of the proposed construction and renovation projects. However, the water and wastewater data that is available is drawn from a sufficiently large number of projects to display a pattern of increased consumption and discharge throughout the region.

Overall, the projects in this program are not anticipated to have detrimental effects on the health and safety of the public and the environment.

Table 4. Summary of Estimated Additional Water Consumption and Wastewater Output for Projects Contained in the FCIP, by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Est. Additional Water Consumption (gallons per day)	Est. Additional Wastewater (gallons per day)
District of Columbia	1,320	1,188
Maryland		
Montgomery County	800	720
Subtotal	800	720
Total Region	2,120	1,908

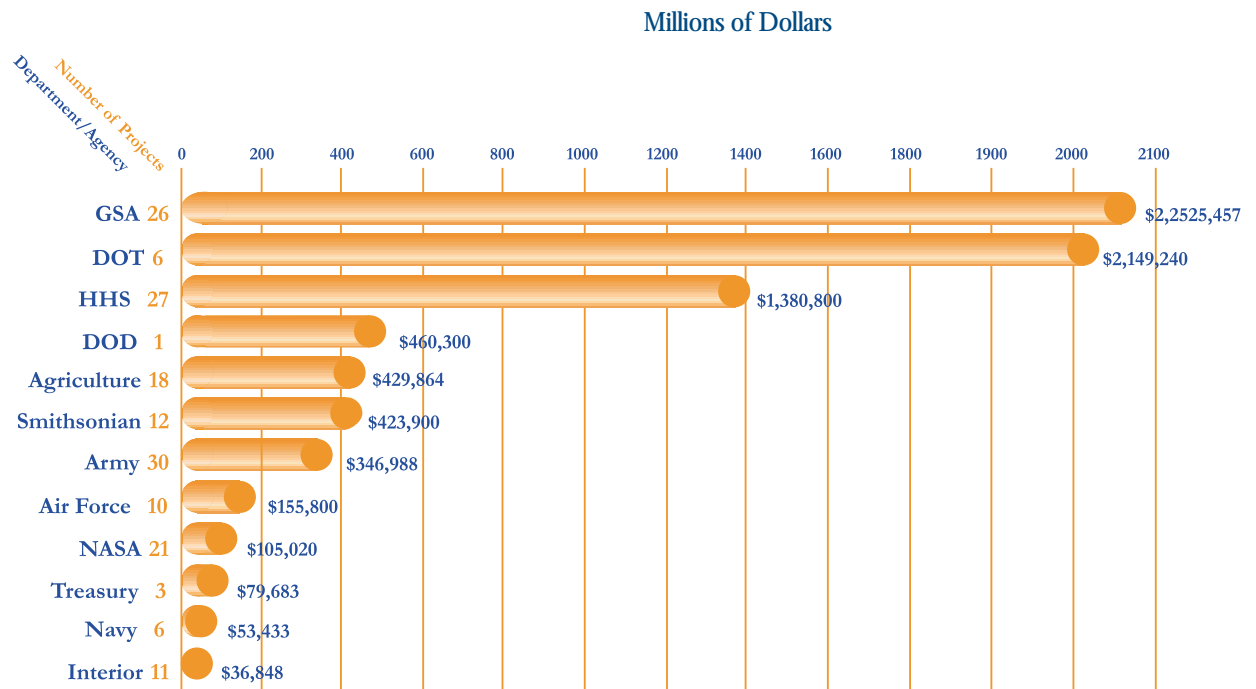


PROGRAM SUMMARY

A grand total of 204 projects, at an estimated cost of \$8.3 billion, were submitted by 12 federal agencies in the National Capital Region. A total of 171 proposed projects, at an estimated cost of \$8.1 billion, involve the use of federal funds. The remaining 33 proposed projects, at an estimated cost of \$116 million, involve the use of private funds.

Chart below to be updated

CHART 5. Number of projects and budget estimates by federal agencies, Fiscal Years 2002-2007 in millions of dollars



Program Recommendations

Projects Federally Funded

There are 171 federally funded projects that, if approved, would be carried out in the next five years by 12 federal agencies at an estimated cost of \$8.1 billion. Of this total, 30 (18 percent) are new projects that were not included in the previous program. The number of projects, budget estimates, and schedules are shown below on Table 5.

Table 5. Number of Projects and Budget Estimates by Federal Agencies

Department /Agency	Number of Projects	Budget Estimates (000 Dollars)						Total FYs 2002-2007
		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
Dept. of Agriculture	18	50,500	70,083	77,021	60,166	114,144	57,950	429,864
Dept. of Defense	1	45,000	10,500	188,400	11,700	10,700	194,000	460,300
Dept. of the Army	30	18,000	23,598	53,840	112,450	109,100	30,000	346,988
Dept. of the Navy	6	7,500	-0-	31,003	14,930	-0-	-0-	53,433
Dept. of the Air Force	10	23,200	27,600	28,900	28,100	28,500	19,500	155,800
Health/Human Services	27	209,500	292,300	173,000	187,500	308,300	210,200	1,380,800
Dept. of the Interior	11	12,116	-0-	7,086	11,798	5,848	-0-	36,848
Dept. of Transportation	6	374,170	544,670	422,850	413,140	246,410	148,000	2,149,240
Dept. of the Treasury	3	33,000	46,683	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	79,683
General Services Admin.	26	161,447	623,417	664,255	590,281	274,885	211,172	2,525,457
Nat'l Aeronautics & Space Admin.	21	16,400	27,320	31,150	30,150	-0-	-0-	105,020
Smithsonian Institution	12	68,000	57,000	68,000	78,000	84,000	68,900	423,900
Total	171	1,018,833	1,723,171	1,745,505	1,538,215	1,181,887	939,722	8,147,333

The following is a summary of some of the significant observations indicated by Table 5 and Chart 5:

Seventy-six percent of the entire program would be carried out by three departments or agencies—the Department of Transportation, General Services Administration, and the Department of Health and Human Services—which together have a total budget for the six-year period of over \$6.1 billion.

Three agencies have comparatively small capital programs—less than \$100 million—and, if combined, would amount to 2 percent of the total program.

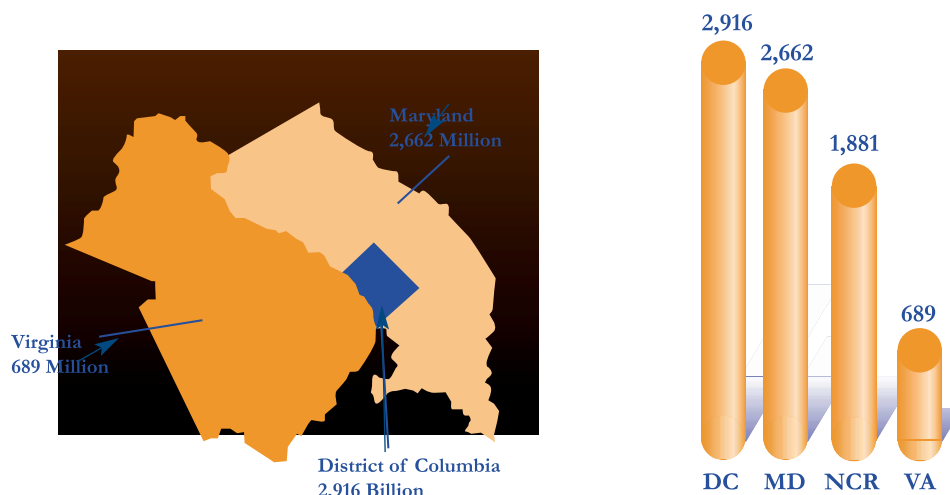
Some of the largest expenditures would be for single projects, such as the Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project (\$1.9 billion); Food and Drug Administration Consolidation (\$443 million); and the Pentagon Renovation (\$460 million).

The number of projects per department/agency varies from one to thirty. The Department of the Army (30), the Department of Health and Human Services (27), the General Services Administration (26), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (21), and the Department of Agriculture (18) account for 71 percent of the total number of projects.

Projects by Jurisdiction

Distribution of estimated project cost by jurisdiction throughout the National Capital Region (NCR), which includes the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, is shown on Chart 6 below. Some projects are multi-jurisdictional and/or have no site selected. These projects are grouped in the NCR category below.

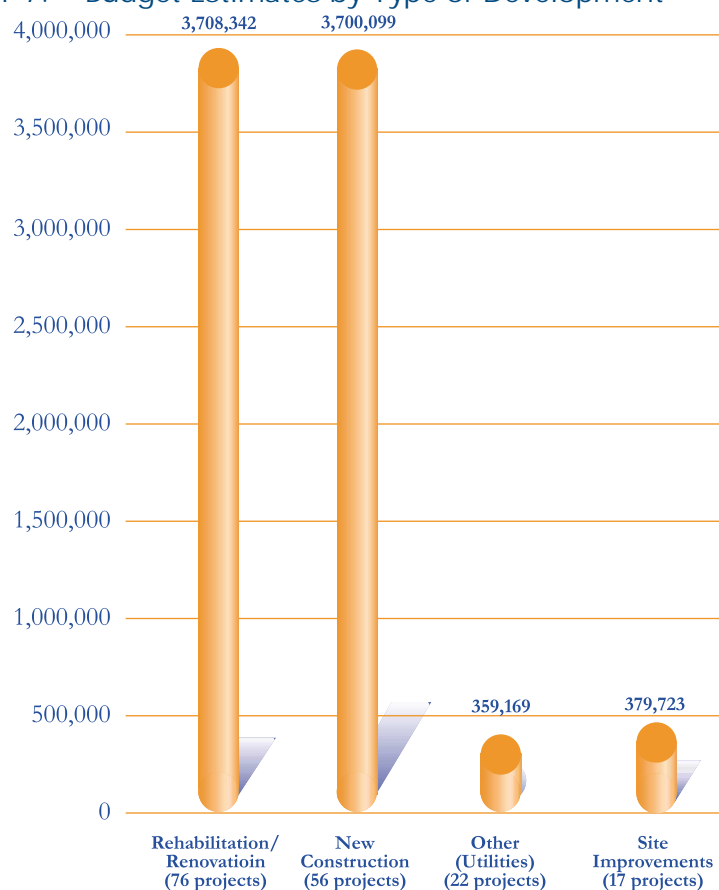
CHART 6. Distribution of Estimated Project Cost by Jurisdiction



Type of Development

Each of the recommended projects has been classified by development type. Chart 7 illustrates the four types of development, the amount of funds, and the number of projects assigned to each. New Construction is the largest category in terms of programmed funding, followed by Rehabilitation/Renovation.

CHART 7. Budget Estimates by Type of Development



Changes in Federal Employment

Based upon information provided by federal departments and agencies, it is projected that there would be at least 53 newly hired federal employees in the region if all the projects in the program were funded and developed as planned. Approximately 33 new employees would be located in the District of Columbia; 20 employees, would be located in Maryland.. The District would have a net loss of 145 employees to be transferred to FDA's White Oak site in Maryland. Maryland will have a net gain of 432 transferred employees (145 from DC, 9 from VA, and 288 from outside the NCR) to the FDA White Oak site.

Table 6A, 6B, and Chart 8 show the historical distribution of federal employment in the National Capital Region. In 1969, the District employed 58 percent of federal workers in the region. In 1970, however, federal employment in the District of Columbia had decreased to 53.5 percent of the region's total. By 1977, the District's share of federal employment in the region had increased to 58.3 percent. Since that high point, the District's share has gradually declined while the Maryland and Virginia shares have steadily increased. Having noted the decline of the District's share of federal employment in the region, the Commission, at its June 26, 1997 meeting, reactivated its federal office space task force to closely monitor and make recommendations for retaining the relative distribution of federal employment of approximately 60 percent in the District of Columbia and 40 percent elsewhere in the region.

New employment figures and the data for the number of employees to be transferred between jurisdictions in the region is incomplete since some agencies do not have this information at this time.

Specific employment data for projects in the program are shown in *italics* at the end of each project description. A more detailed discussion of employment and other program characteristics, including water and sewer impacts, can be found in the Background section of the FCIP beginning on page 5.

TABLE 6A. Distribution of Civilian and Military Federal Employment
in the National Capital Region

Year	District of Columbia		Maryland		Virginia	
1969	232,195	(58.0%)	70,180	(17.5%)	98,081	(24.5%)
1970	214,582	(53.5%)	73,580	(18.4%)	112,536	(28.1%)
1971	222,636	(55.4%)	73,192	(18.2%)	106,168	(26.4%)
1977	238,440	(58.3%)	73,390	(17.9%)	97,190	(23.8%)
1978	240,114	(58.2%)	74,858	(18.1%)	97,789	(23.7%)
1982	221,892	(55.0%)	74,648	(18.5%)	107,153	(26.5%)
1984	223,824	(54.7%)	75,879	(18.6%)	109,294	(26.7%)
1986	215,708	(53.6%)	77,517	(19.2%)	109,487	(27.2%)
1988	218,360	(53.3%)	80,776	(19.7%)	110,269	(27.0%)
1990	222,283	(54.0%)	81,037	(19.7%)	108,229	(26.3%)
1991	213,419	(52.0%)	84,517	(20.5%)	113,310	(27.5%)
1992	231,008	(54.0%)	82,788	(19.4%)	113,643	(26.6%)
1993	222,484	(52.9%)	83,230	(19.8%)	114,611	(27.3%)
1994	213,185	(52.4%)	81,123	(19.9%)	112,637	(27.7%)
1995	204,674	(51.9%)	80,046	(20.2%)	110,019	(27.9%)
1996	195,508	(52.2%)	76,152	(20.3%)	103,291	(27.5%)
1997	192,035	(51.7%)	78,139	(21.1%)	101,148	(27.2%)
1998	191,342	(52.1%)	78,001	(21.2%)	98,136	(26.7%)

TABLE 6B. Distribution of Civilian Federal Employment in the National Capital Region

Year	District of Columbia		Maryland		Virginia	
1969	203,389	(65.1%)	55,743	(17.8%)	53,528	(17.1%)
1970	192,918	(60.7%)	60,212	(18.9%)	64,847	(20.4%)
1971	200,682	(61.9%)	60,144	(18.6%)	63,342	(19.5%)
1977	221,705	(63.1%)	64,126	(18.3%)	65,525	(18.6%)
1978	225,043	(63.2%)	65,766	(18.5%)	65,371	(18.3%)
1982	209,024	(60.8%)	64,309	(18.7%)	70,348	(20.5%)
1984	210,872	(60.8%)	65,153	(18.8%)	70,871	(20.4%)
1986	202,578	(59.5%)	66,767	(19.6%)	71,279	(20.9%)
1988	205,718	(59.0%)	69,665	(20.0%)	73,102	(21.0%)
1990	208,400	(59.0%)	69,635	(19.7%)	75,140	(21.3%)
1991	217,515	(58.9%)	73,318	(19.8%)	78,629	(21.3%)
1992	216,877	(58.7%)	72,288	(19.6%)	80,206	(21.7%)
1993	208,582	(57.5%)	72,955	(20.1%)	81,445	(22.4%)
1994	199,400	(57.1%)	69,943	(20.1%)	79,695	(22.8%)
1995	190,651	(56.5%)	69,154	(20.5%)	77,606	(23.0%)
1996	181,137	(57.0%)	65,417	(20.6%)	71,317	(22.4%)
1997	77,534	(56.4%)	67,161	(21.3%)	70,350	(22.3%)
1998	177,710	(56.1%)	68,441	(21.6%)	70,708	(22.3%)

CHART 8. Historic Distribution of Federal Employment in the Region

